## INTEX-NA Flight 13: 28 July 2004

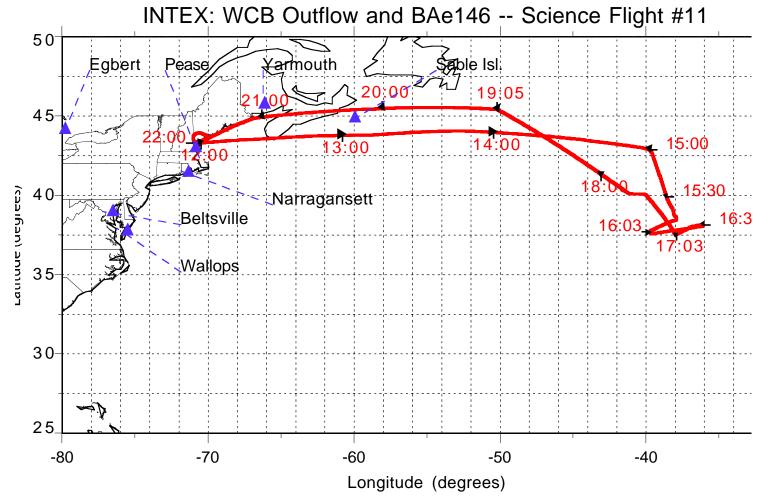
Flight # 13 was the fifth DC-8 science flight from Pease Int'l Tradeport. The two main objectives were to sample the structure and chemical evolution of the US continental outflow out over the Atlantic Ocean and to do a comparison between the measurements on the DC-8 and the BAe146. Takeoff was at 9:53; the total flight duration was 10.2 hours. The comparison was arranged to occur in clear air near 38°N, 38°W. The flight plan and flight are shown in the attached slide. The return flight leg was changed to an east-to-west run at 45°N to sample the core of the predicted outflow

The flight area was dominated by the Bermuda high, with a weak frontal boundary and low pressure area along the Atlantic Coast. Widespread clouds associated with this boundary extended eastward across the North Atlantic along 40 deg. N. These clouds approximately coincided with the continental outflow that was sampled during the flight. Over the flight track, cirrus and low level clouds were abundant, although mid level clouds were more patchy. While the observed cloud band had some characteristics of a "warm conveyor belt", this term is usually applied to narrow and vertically confined ascending flow associated with stronger midlatitude cyclones. The flow in the middle and upper troposphere was influenced by the subtropical high over the ocean and by a short wave trough along the East Coast that was associated with the surface front. Winds near the coast in advance of the short wave were from the southwest, while farther east they mostly were from the west. The jet stream was slightly north of the flight track, with peak speeds during the flight being approximately 85 kt.

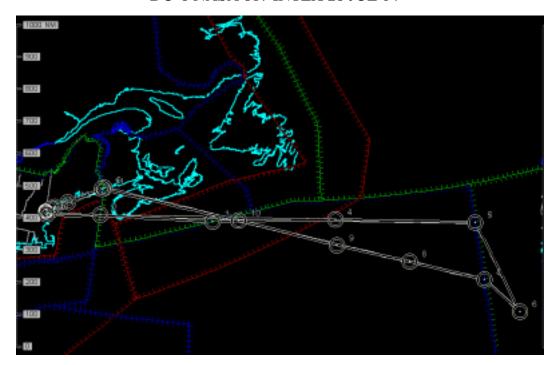
Climbing out to the east, we encountered a narrow pollution layer ( $O_3 \sim 100$ ppbv) at about 15 kft and then leveled out at 29 kft in fairly clean air  $(O_3 \sim 50 - 70 \text{ ppbv})$ between a deepening layer below and a high ozone region above 40 kft. Regions of enhanced pollution were encountered on the run at 43°N between 65°-63°W, 60°-55°W, and 45°W all the way into a deep cloud bank. We broke out of the clouds just short of the rendezvous point with the BAe146. The comparison took place as planned: a 20minute leg at 22 kft, and 12-minute legs at 12 ft and 1 kft, with 1000 ft/min descents. The air in the comparison region was quite clean, although reasonable dynamic range was achieved in some compared constituents. Most instruments were working. The cleanest air of the mission was encountered in the marine boundary layer ( $O_3 < 15$  ppbv) below the base of the fair weather cumulus clouds. On the return leg, we were held for about an hour at 28 kft by ATC before ascending to 34 kft, where we encountered a persistent polluted layer for ~45 minutes. We then descended to 18 kft, encountering a few thin pollution layers interspersed with significant cloudiness. Heading back to Portsmouth, we ascended to 34 kft above low clouds, where DIAL was able to observe the broken filaments of higher ozone between 15 kft and 34 kft. The primary objectives of observing outflow and comparing with the BAe146 were accomplished, as were secondary objectives of persistent in situ sampling in clouds, over-flight of a region recently sampled by the NOAA WP-3B, and creating a Lagrangian opportunity for the BAe146 and the DLR Falcon.

The navigational data are available at URL: <a href="http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Research/AirSci/DC-8/ICATS/index.html">http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Research/AirSci/DC-8/ICATS/index.html</a>

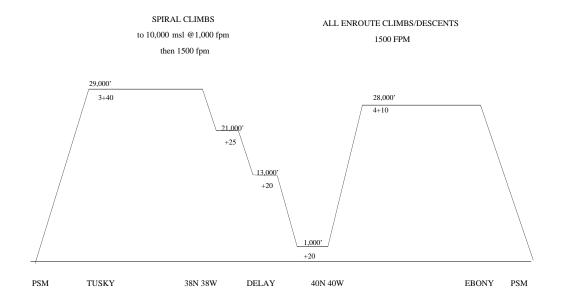
DIAL DC-8 Track (Flight 13) July 28, 2004



## DC-8 NASA 817 INTEX 28 JUL 04



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